



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

lacking he has full recourse to a judicial determination of his rights; but his chief protection lies and will continue to lie, in the vast majority of cases, in the fact that those executive officers with whom Congress has in its wisdom intrusted the final determination of his rights, will pass upon them with an open and an upright mind.

The CHAIRMAN. The papers that have been read are now open for discussion, if there is anyone who desires to be heard. (After a pause.) Apparently there is no discussion to be had, and we will therefore adjourn until 8 o'clock this evening.

RECEPTION BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

At 2.45 o'clock p. m., Friday, April 28, 1911, the members of the Society were received by the President of the United States in the East Room of the White House. The President of the Society, the Honorable Elihu Root, presented the members to President Taft, who made some happy remarks of welcome appropriate of the occasion and showing his interest in the Society and its objects.

MINUTES OF THE MEETING OF THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

FRIDAY, APRIL 28, 1911, AT 4 O'CLOCK P. M.

The Executive Council convened in the Red Room of the New Willard Hotel.

Present: Mr. Chandler P. Anderson, Mr. Chas. Henry Butler, Gen. John W. Foster, Judge George Gray, Prof. Charles Noble Gregory, Mr. Robert Lansing, Hon. Frank C. Partridge, Mr. Jackson H. Ralston, Dr. James Brown Scott, Admiral Chas. H. Stockton, Mr. Chas. B. Warren, Prof. Geo. G. Wilson, Prof. Theo. S. Woolsey.

In the absence of the President, the Chairman of the Executive Committee, Gen. John W. Foster, presided.

The first business laid before the Council was the appointment of the Committee on Nominations for officers of the Society for the ensuing year. Upon motion, duly made and seconded, the Chairman was authorized to appoint the committee, and he named the following gentlemen: Messrs. Partridge, Lansing, Kuhn, Evans and Kingsbury.

The question of recommending an honorary member to the Society for election was next taken up, and Prof. Geo. G. Wilson, Chairman of the Standing Committee on Selection of Honorary Members, made the following oral report:

"The committee, in the first place, considered questions of policy in connection with the nomination of an honorary member for this year, and possibly for succeeding years. A large number of nominations, which varied greatly in character, have come to the committee. The committee, after careful consideration, came to the conclusion that it would be advisable for a society of international law to confer this honor particularly upon persons who have been distinguished in the work of international law proper, that is, who have made contributions to the science or the history of international law, rather than to persons who have achieved, perhaps, diplomatic distinction. The reasoning by which the committee reached this conclusion was that those persons who in public life have achieved diplomatic distinction, get their reward in public service and public recognition, while persons who work and do most valuable service in the line of scientific work frequently receive little or no recognition, and if this Society could be distinctly a means of recognizing the contributions of such men as those, it is felt that the position of honorary membership would be greatly enhanced and the dignity of the Society would likewise be very greatly enhanced. Fortunately, we already have as our honorary members men of just that type — Asser, Holland, Lammasch and Renault — men who have made contributions to international law and, regardless of hire, have often done great public service.

"In accord with that policy, the committee recommend Professor Ernest Nys, of the University of Brussels, Judge of the Court of Appeals of Belgium, and a member of the Permanent Court at The

Hague, a man who has perhaps made more distinct contributions to the history and the science of international law than almost any other person — I think perhaps we may say — than any other person living at the present time.”

Attention was called to the fact that there were two vacancies in the honorary membership which could be filled by the Society this year, and Prof. Wilson stated that the committee only considered the vacancy for the year 1910, for which Prof. Nys was recommended, and that the vacancy for 1911 was left open.

Upon motion duly made and seconded, the report of the committee was received, and Prof. Nys' nomination was accepted and ordered reported to the Society for action.

Upon motion duly made and seconded, Hon. George Gray and Mr. Chas. Henry Butler were appointed a committee to prepare and report to the Society a resolution upon the death of Chief Justice Fuller.

Thereupon the Treasurer submitted his report, which, upon motion duly made and seconded, was received and filed, and Messrs. Ralston and Penfield appointed a committee to audit the Treasurer's accounts for the years 1910 and 1911, the auditing committee for 1910 having been unable to serve.

Finally, it was suggested that the number of Vice-Presidents be increased one, and after some discussion it was resolved, upon motion duly made and seconded, that the Committee on Nominations be authorized to report not to exceed fifteen persons for election as Vice-Presidents.

There being no further business, the Executive Council thereupon adjourned.